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### Book Reviews.

**LATIN AMERICA.** Clark University Addresses. November, 1913. Edited by George H. Blakeslee. New York: G. E. Stechert & Co., 1914. 388 pp.

The conference which met at Clark University in the autumn of 1913 brought together nearly twoscore leading men to discuss conditions in Latin America and the mutual interests of its countries and the United States. Carefully prepared papers were presented, twenty-nine in number, which are reproduced in this volume. They deal with various important phases of Latin-American development, the Monroe Doctrine, the Panama Canal, the Mexican situation, and kindred topics, and are written by such men as Señor Pezet, Minister from Peru; Charles H. Sherrill, Minister to Argentina; Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, Hiram Bingham, and others. Dr. Blakeslee has edited the book with his usual scholarly accuracy and judgment. It is a volume that will be of value and interest to workers in the peace movement, as it not only gives much information regarding the South American situation, but discusses the possibilities of Pan-Americanism.

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.** Published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, July, 1914. Vol. LIV. Whole No. 143. 309 pp., with index. Price: Paper binding, \$1.00; cloth, \$1.50.

In this volume are collected a number of valuable essays on the Present Status of the Monroe Doctrine, the Mexican Situation, the Policy of the United States in the Pacific, and the Elements of a Constructive American Foreign Policy. All students of internationalism, and more especially of the relations of America to the great world problems, will find this an excellent book of reference. Copies may be obtained from the office of the Academy, West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

**THE UNSEEN EMPIRE.** By Atherton Brownell. New York: Harpers. 177 pages. \$1.50 net.

To those who have watched during the past few months the course of events in Europe, "The Unseen Empire" will come as a revelation of the wonderful insight which Mr. Brownell, who wrote this peace play two years ago, must have had into the possibility of the present terrific upheaval. The play was written months before the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, and a special edition had been prepared for stage production. For evident diplomatic reasons it was not permitted to be produced in London, but since the outbreak of the war it has been licensed, and is being changed slightly to "emphasize the British plea for world peace today." It has not yet been thought advisable to produce it in America. The play takes the form of a direct prophecy—much of which has been already verified in the present conflict. The scenes are laid in Germany and the characters are easily recognizable. The heroine, Frederika Stahl, mistress of the great Stahl gun works in Germany, has busied herself with works of humanity, made possible by the money she receives because of war scares created by commercial greed. Her father, an intimate friend of the Emperor, was heart and soul with him in manufacturing these

war scares to which his wealth was due. After his death Frederika is betrothed by the Emperor to Prince Otto, in order to get the gun works under government control. Frederika is suddenly awakened to the awful possibilities involved in war by Conrad Bertholdt, chief electrician of the works, by the United States Ambassador, and Hugo Boehling, a cripple, son of one of her employees—born after his father's return, a physical wreck, from the Franco-Prussian war. The patriotism of Boehling, intensely socialistic, is voiced in ringing words—a bitter arraignment against war:

"Take our best, the brave and the strong! Send them to the front to kill and be killed in the name of patriotism. Leave behind the lame, the halt, and the blind to become the fathers of the next generation! God, how I've longed for home and wife, and for children of my own at my knee! But the Fatherland took them nearly fifty years ago. It took not only the living, but the unborn."

In the end Frederika refuses to sacrifice the lives of so many of Germany's stalwart sons—defies the Emperor, breaks her engagement with Prince Otto, and turns on a switch, which throws a heavy voltage through the armatures in the plant and burns them out, thus crippling the plant for months. The American Ambassador keeps Germany finally from war by telling the Emperor what attitude the United States would assume in that event.

Early in the drama the keynote is struck in the words of Frederika to the American Ambassador:

"You are making me think—you are all making me think. If there was only something I could do!"

"There is."

"Tell me what it is. I will do it."

"Keep on thinking—make other people think. People who think will never go to war."

And the peace of the world will be vastly furthered if all thinking people will read Mr. Brownell's book and keep on thinking, for "men who think do not make war."

**THE BIBLE AND UNIVERSAL PEACE.** By George Holley Gilbert, Ph. D., D. D. New York: Funk and Wagnalls Co. 1914. 229 pp. Price, \$1 net.

This book by Dr. Gilbert will prove an excellent handbook for those interested in peace and war from a religious standpoint. Especially will it be convincing to many who seem to find teachings in the Bible which may be used as an argument for war, to those who are believers in literalism and who do not take the time or thought to study carefully the Hebrew symbolic method of teaching. Dr. Gilbert has taken war as a fact in biblical history, tracing briefly the histories of the various wars in the Old Testament. He points out the fallacies in the modern appeals to the Bible in support of war. Much stress is laid on the New Testament teaching, which is undeniably always against war of any sort. He traces briefly the modern movement in behalf of peace and points out the great weakness of any peace movement based solely on the economic and humanitarian arguments. He makes it perfectly clear that these alone will not make for any lasting peace. The final chapter of the book is especially recommended to those interested in making the "Christian peace of brotherhood" the only real foundation for the final peace of the world.